

DANIEL S. FRUCHTER
HHB-25TH DIVISION ARTILLERY, SURVIVOR

#263

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BY JEFF PAPPAS

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CARA KIMURA
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Jeff Pappas (JP): The following oral history interview was conducted by Jeff Pappas of the National Park Service, USS *Arizona* Memorial at the Imperial Palace Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on December 6, 1998 at four p.m. The person interviewed is Daniel S. Fruchter, who was at, or served for the HHB 25th Division Artillery on December 7, 1941. Daniel, for the record, would you please state your full name, your place of birth and the date please?

Daniel Fruchter: Daniel, middle initial S., Fruchter, F-R-U-C-H-T-E-R. I was born in New York City, Manhattan Island, August 10, 1918.

JP: And so you're born during World War I?

DF: Correct.

JP: Interesting. Did you stay, did your family stay in Manhattan, New York, or did you...

DF: At the age of seven, I had to leave home for many, many reasons and went to live at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in the city of New York, the largest orphanage in the United States. And stayed there until finishing high school and going to college.

JP: Was that orphanage in New York City?

DF: That was in Manhattan.

JP: Manhattan.

DF: Across from City College.

JP: Do you know the proper address?

DF: Fifteen-sixty Amsterdam Avenue.

JP: Would you perhaps remember the administrator of the facility at that time?

DF: Yes, we used to call him Colonel Simmons.

JP: Very good.

DF: I remember him well.

JP: How long did you stay at the orphanage?

DF: From seven until I finished high school, where I was then waiting to go to college. And I was there as a, what they call, a working boy and then junior counselor.

JP: Very good. So you had graduated from high school in New York City?

DF: Nineteen thirty-six.

JP: Nineteen thirty-six. Which high school?

DF: DeWitt Clinton.

JP: Is that near the orphanage or did you need to commute to the high school?

DF: Oh, every one of us went to different high schools throughout the city. The institution itself had a grade school, a sixth grade school in the building, which outside children came to. And when I was doing a paper in secondary education, found out it was the foremost grade school in the United States.

JP: Oh, interesting. Of course there had been a wave of civic participation activity in New York City throughout the

progressive era. And the orphanage perhaps being part of that history.

DF: It was very much a leader in what they now call progressive education at that time. No one thought twice about it. But the children all learned manual skills. The girls had to have home economics from the third grade through modern dance, music appreciation, art appreciation.

JP: Interesting. Can you explain to me a bit about your high school curriculum?

DF: High school curriculum was like any other academic school. We all had to be regents scholars. You had to take the mandatory regents and you had to pass 'em or you did not graduate.

JP: Well, explain to me what a regents scholar is.

DF: People who are regents scholars take examinations from the board of regents, as different from those who get a general diploma or a vocational diploma.

JP: Was that a state requirement or a city of New York...

DF: No, that's a state requirement which they're now reverting to and you cannot go to a college in those days unless you had a regents diploma.

JP: Was college New York or college nationwide?

DF: Any college in the East required that you have a passing in the basic regent courses of English, math, science and history.

JP: Did you have a particular favorite subject?

DF: Yes, biology.

JP: Like biology. Chemistry?

DF: Chemistry, I was glad to get by.

JP: Okay, fair enough. But you had a biological interest?

DF: Yes, I was also president of the biology club and I was also captain of the gym squad because I liked gymnastics and other sports.

JP: So you were very active athletically?

DF: Yes and I was captain of the gym squad, that meant I stepped in for teachers in gym when the teachers weren't there.

JP: Now, your love for biology, for biological sciences, the study of nature and other areas, that was spurned by family members?

DF: No, it was from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, where we had a Boy Scout troop which was probably the best Boy Scout troop in the United States. We were fully uniformed. We had a log cabin built inside the institution with a faux fireplace. We also went on camping trips, overnight camping trips once a month, winter or summer. Other camping trips every other week. And so a love of the outdoors.

We also had a nature club, which was also endorsed by the orphanage and so we went to the botanical gardens, where I got to know Dr. DIT-MARS, the chief zoologist there and he was the herpetologist for the zoo. And went to other museums. In addition, the institution had camps in Bear Mountain Park, where I attended from age eight and a half,

nine, until I finished and started then to work for the park service, what they call the Palisades and State Park Commission, in Bear Mountain Park. And worked for them for three years after finishing high school.

JP: Of course, New York has one of the most profound or internationally renowned natural history museums as well too.

DF: And I worked there as a student worker during the depression to make a dollar a week.

JP: Interesting. So you took your interest in biology though at NYU where you studied—New York University—where you studied as an undergraduate. You studied health and physical education.

DF: Correct.

JP: Not biology. Was biology offered as an undergraduate degree?

DF: Oh yes, we all had to take biology, chemistry and physiology.

JP: That's part of the core curriculum?

DF: Part of the core curriculum.

JP: So you said you spent four years at NYU.

DF: I spent four and a half years including, because I continued through the summers through what they call inter-session, summer session, post session, which is the equivalent of another year of school, so that I was able to get my undergraduate and graduate degrees in five years.

JP: Now this was during the mid-1930s?

DF: No, this was from 1945 to 1950.

JP: So you went after the war?

DF: After the war on the, shall we say, the good arms of the G.I. bill.

JP: So let's go back then, prior to your NYU experience, you had attended University of Syracuse.

DF: Yes.

JP: This was before the war.

DF: Before the war.

JP: Okay, so after high school, then, you decided to go to forestry school.

DF: I decided at age fifteen to go to forestry school.

JP: That early?

DF: Yes.

JP: That's quite a commitment at fifteen years old.

DF: When you have a love for the woods, love of camping and you've camped all around, which I did as a Boy Scout, went on camporees as far west as Glacier National Park; up the Amazon River at age fourteen with the National Geographic Group; on Indian digs in Canada, you have a liking for the woods and the outdoors.

JP: Had you been the following works of Gifford Pinchot at that time?

DF: Yes.

JP: You were familiar with chief forester's work?

DF: Chief, the chief forester, he was the chief forester at Yale at the time.

JP: So you went up to Syracuse. How long did you spend at Syracuse?

DF: I went to the ranger school division of Syracuse, a year and a half.

JP: And then from there, you went...

DF: I enlisted in the army.

JP: So you must have been nineteen...

DF: Thirty-nine, September eighth.

JP: It seems to me that you have a professional career that's rolling, it's got active love for nature. Why did you decide to enlist into the service?

DF: First, economics. The money from my tuition was ceased to exist as a result of the economics that prevailed. And I wanted to continue. Always we had a cadet corps at the Hebrew Orphanage Asylum, so I learned to have a direction towards the military, even at age of ten, where I first started wearing a uniform in our cadet corps which was world famous and received accolades from General Sherman after the Civil War for its—it also had the best band in the United States of America, except for the US Marine Corps Band.

JP: And cadet service had been mandatory?

DF: Yes, it was, everything was required. There was no such thing as optional activities.

JP: Okay.

DF: Except for sports, varsity sports. That was optional.

JP: So you came back from Syracuse to New York and did you enlist in New York or at Syracuse?

DF: No, I enlisted in Potsdam, New York and took my oath of enlistment in Albany.

JP: How old were you at the time?

DF: Twenty-one.

JP: Twenty-one, so you were of legal age?

DF: I had my own signature.

JP: So from there, you went to basic training?

DF: From there I went to Hawaii where we had recruit training, as it was called then, because each regiment trained their own recruits. And then was assigned to a gun battery and then after approximately a year, transferred in headquarters in headquarters strategy of the Eleventh Field Artillery Brigade, which became at the reorganization of the division, the Twenty-fifth Division Artillery.

JP: And that was by 1939?

DF: Nah, that was in 1940.

JP: Nineteen forty.

DF: Actually in '41 was the Twenty-fifth Division, in October of '41, but in 1940 is when I transferred from gun battery to headquarters battery.

JP: So all this time you'd been in Hawaii?

DF: Yes.

JP: Training at Pearl Harbor?

DF: At Schofield Barracks.

JP: Schofield Barracks. At this time, was there any rumors? Had there been any rumors about...

DF: There...

JP: ...potential conflict with Japan?

DF: We were always trained with the understanding that there would eventually be a conflict with Japan. We knew that from day one as a recruit and it continued.

JP: Was that implied?

DF: That was a definite implication.

JP: Definite implication, but it wasn't stated.

DF: It could never be stated. But it would always be the yellow forces, not the red forces.

JP: You personally, were you convinced that that was going to happen?

DF: Yes.

JP: Why?

DF: For the simple reason, having been brought up in a, during the depression, we saw things happening economically when the different ELs [*elevated train lines*] would come, were being torn down in New York, just prior to the war, all the steel from those trains, the tracks etcetera, always went to Japan. That was number one.

Number two, we always, the media, if you were students of history, if you read the newspapers, you knew things were happening. And then, which most of the people, in fact, I would say all the people in this country ignored the invasion of China in 1937. And in Manchukuo, and there was the Yangtze incident, the *Panay*, the sinking of the *Panay*, and you had to see the writing on the wall if you understood what was happening.

JP: Had you been reading the *New York Times* religiously then?

DF: I was reading the, as I told someone before, in high school, we read the *New York Times* everyday. We had to buy the *New York Times* and it cost us one cent.

JP: Must have been quite an expenditure.

DF: Five cents a week.

JP: Sure, that's a commitment to journalism.

DF: But we all had to read it in our homeroom every day. The homeroom, which was forty minutes, we had a review of the important items in the *New York Times*.

JP: Of course they had an international section even then, in the 1930s.

DF: Well, the *New York Times* covered it all well and so I have grown up with the *New York Times* as a bible and I still get it every day.

JP: So by this time, we're back in Hawaii and you're preparing, essentially there's a readiness, there's a preparedness.

DF: Yes.

JP: Is there anxiety?

DF: The anxiety didn't develop until early '41.

JP: What were some of the events you remember?

DF: We remember, being in headquarters, I would hear some of the officers talk. And remember, in those days, the officers didn't have the rank they had later on. Most of headquarters were captains and majors. Occasional lieutenant colonels, but they were rare. They would talk and I was assigned to headquarters to be a detail clerk for some period of time because I had a bit of typing ability. And if you were there, instead of burying your head in a book, you listened. And in listening I used to hear things. And being the journal clerk of the brigade, as messages came in and went out and you typed 'em in the brigade journal and later on the division artillery journal. If you were in anyway alive, you knew things were happening.

JP: So there's no way to avoid that data?

DF: If you didn't hide in the closet, made yourself, as the German expression, "MAK-SIF NOF-SIS-SEN," make yourself not knowing. You had to know.

JP: Were you able to read the *New York Times* any more? Or did the Honolulu newspaper satisfy you?

DF: In Honolulu I couldn't afford the *New York Times* in Hawaii, which at that time was thirty cents. The *Star-Bulletin*, which we got for nothing, or *The Honolulu Advertiser* came into each battery and company. So you read, it didn't cost you anything.

JP: So that was the daily, thirty cents for the daily?

DF: For the *New York Times*. The Sunday, forget about that. You took what you could. You couldn't spend money on things that you couldn't afford.

JP: Now, back in New York, it'd been suggested by some of your colleagues that letter writing was very much a part of your military experience.

DF: Yes.

JP: And in some cases it was almost required by company commanders to write to parents or to guardians regarding your position or your condition in Hawaii. Were you a letter writer?

DF: No. I prefer to keep things within myself.

JP: A journal or a diary?

DF: No. One of the things I learned is that when you put something in a diary, someone with the wrong inclination can get that diary and use it. I put as little as possible in writing and I've still continued that philosophy.

JP: You were very much aware of what was going on in the South Pacific during 1941.

DF: Yes, in fact, about seven or eight weeks prior to the attack, we were put on a full wartime alert. We also knew from other things that the Japanese military forces, army and navy, were marshalling forces in different areas and going through very aggressive maneuvers. What little reconnaissance our fleet had, they utilized to the best of their ability. But they were limited by numbers.

JP: So you were not necessarily convinced but you had a very good inclination that something was going to happen.

DF: I was convinced.

JP: Oh, you were convinced. How about your colleagues? Some of your...

DF: Most men, unfortunately, and this is true of people in society today, are not concerned with the world around them but only themselves. And they don't know that what happens to their next door neighbor affects them. And this has been the philosophy of this country from time immemorial, what we call it, with the fancy term of isolationism.

JP: Right, well, isolationism was pretty much the call of the day since the Wilson administration.

DF: And that's how it was then. And you have to remember, the country accepted the draft under protest. And just before the war, October 31, 1941, the draft was voted by one, [*I mean*] the continuation of the draft was voted by one vote. The slogan that permeated all of the society in the United States was abbreviated with the word OHIO, which stood for, "Over the Hill In October."

JP: Now, the one vote, is that the Senate or the House.

DF: The Senate had to do that, not the House. The Senate has nothing to do with military—I mean, the Representatives, the House has very little to do with acts of war or executive decisions about the military.

JP: Alright. So October 31, late October 1941, reinstated the draft. You had already been in the military now for quite some time.

DF: Yes.

JP: Fully trained?

DF: Fully trained.

JP: And very much aware of what was happening in the South Pacific. Tell me about the events then, between—not the events necessarily, but how you functioned between November and December 7, that one-month period of time.

DF: I've forgotten the exact date but we were one day given orders, go into the fields and occupy all field positions with full armament, all guns receiving their allocation of shells, both H-E [*high explosive*] shrapnel and flares. The barracks at Schofield were evacuated. No one left in the barracks except for a few guardsmen for local security. We went into our field positions and we stayed there. And then after about two or three weeks, one-third of every unit was allowed to go back to Schofield for showers, change of uniforms, sleep in a regular cot instead of into a field cot, and go to a movie. But we could only do it carrying our side arms. So even at Schofield at that time, everyone carried their side arms. That meant an artilleryman has pistol, a infantryman had to carry his bayonet. Without a bye or leave, approximately ten days before the attack—ten days to two weeks—we were told all units return to barracks and assume peacetime status.

This was like a bolt of lightning. No one understood it. We knew the Japanese fleet was somewhere and we had lost track of them. This we were aware of. United States was aware of it. The State Department was aware of it. The then War Department was aware of it.

JP: Were you aware of it at that time?

DF: We knew it, but we knew something was wrong, but we were lost because the State Department, the War Department did not communicate or keep the people in Hawaii fully informed.

JP: Okay, let's get on to something just a bit lighter than the war 'cause we're about ten days now before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

DF: Oh, one other thing. Caruso made a quick inspection of the posts before going to Washington.

JP: Explain to me who was Caruso.

DF: He was the foreign minister who was talking peace and negotiating with Roosevelt. Now, he had...

JP: Prime minister for...?

DF: Japan.

JP: Right.

DF: Now, the fleet to get from Japan to United States, to Hawaiian Islands, had to take between twelve and fourteen days, but he flew. So the fleet had already left before he came to the United States. And I don't care what any historian will say or what the Japanese government will say,

the foreign minister of a country has to be aware of what's going on in his country. Therefore, he was in Washington talking to our State Department, talking peace, when he knew they were coming to attack us.

JP: Fair enough. Now prior to the attack, okay—like I said, this is something that's a bit lighter and I do want you to respond to this. You had a naturalist inclination at Syracuse prior to your arrival in Hawaii. Hawaii is a beautifully lush area, territory, at the time. Did you continue your botanizing? Even as a military personnel?

DF: Not to the degree that I would like to. I would go, take my Boy Scouts on camping trips. I would, for instance, go up to Waimea Canyon with them and I have pictures of them on lot of overnight camping trips and teaching them some of the facts and fortunately I had Reverend Judd, head of the Bishop Museum, help me because I got to know him very well.

JP: What was his first name?

DF: Gee, what is Reverend Judd's first name? (Inaudible) He headed the Bishop Museum. I forgot. And he was the foremost anthropologist on Polynesia. And he was, he had come over there as a missionary like so many people earlier and one of the most knowledgeable people on Polynesia, on Polynesian culture, throughout the islands and the most amiable individual so that you could learn from him without knowing you were learning.

JP: Did his fields of expertise also include natural history?

DF: Yes.

JP: Okay. So now, that's something I wanted you to respond to. But now we're about ten days before the attack on Pearl

Harbor. There had been something of a confusing order about going back to peacetime activity after several weeks of preparedness. How did you react to that and then leading now to the attack, explain to me the events that happened?

DF: Confused, nonplussed and relieved. For the simple reason, I was coming to the end of my enlistment and I was going out with a young lady at that time in the five families. And I had...

JP: In the five families?

DF: Yes. They were the five original families that ran the islands. They were the Dillinghams, the Cookes, the Bishops, etcetera. And they owned everything, all the plantations. And since I already made arrangements with Dr. Crawford, the head of the University of Hawaii, to get credit for my forestry credits, full credit, and change my direction from forestry to sugar planting, because in Hawaii it was either pineapple or sugar planting.

JP: So you're now, you were preparing now for an academic career beyond your enlistment.

DF: Not an academic, a professional career. I was going to become a plantation supervisor.

JP: This is roughly ten days before.

DF: Oh, I had started that long before that. I had done that a year before. And I had to go, on December 8, when I was scheduled to return, I would spend my thirty days States side, get my separation, and then return to Hawaii.

JP: That was your plan?

DF: That was my plan.

JP: But something came up.

DF: Yes.

JP: You can start explaining that.

DF: Well, it was a Sunday morning, I was having breakfast in our barracks and had, going to complete my breakfast, wait for someone to pick me up to take me out to Kaena Point, where I was going to have my aloha party.

JP: Now, you're at Schofield at this time?

DF: Yes. And we were—remember, we were back to full time peace status in our barracks. In fact, there's a man over here today who was going back on December 8. I met him. He was in the 35th Infantry. Everything had gone back to a total peacetime status because the gullible American buys the stories of people who want to kick us in the teeth and it's no different today than it was in 1939, 1940. We buy everyone's story because the American believes that everyone does things according to the rules of conduct, the Marcus of Queensbury rules. And the world doesn't function that way.

JP: So during this ten-day period, you weren't convinced?

DF: I never was convinced about the sincerity of the Japanese.

JP: So it didn't surprise you then, that morning?

DF: It surprised me that it happened that morning without us having a premonition of it.

JP: Premonition?

DF: That is our scouting forces lost the fleet. We didn't know that they were that close. To go almost over 2,000 miles from Japan to Hawaii, a fleet of that size, dimensions, all those battleships, all those carriers, escort ships, supply ships and they had transports with 400,000 troops, which we've since learned. We didn't know it then. You couldn't hide that very easily, but they did. Showing how intelligence and conniving they were in their plans. They outwitted us.

JP: So they're 230 miles north now of Oahu, which the attack here is, the first bomb hits at 7:55 a.m. on Sunday morning. Where were you? What were you doing?

DF: Having breakfast in my barracks and our barracks was the closest barracks to Kolekole Pass, where all the planes came across. Remember, that's how they all came into the island, across Kolekole Pass and then they scattered in four different directions, basically three. One went to the Ewa Coast, one went down to the Kaneohe area, and the others went down the center, got Wheeler Field first and then Pearl, because the Japanese knew where all our fighter planes were and they knew that to get rid of the fighter planes quickly, they'd have a free ride of bombing Pearl and anything else. And they succeeded. *[Note: The attacking Japanese aircraft did not pass through Kolekole Pass on their way to attack US military facilities on Oahu on 7 DEC 1941.]*

JP: They didn't touch the oil supply.

DF: That is a mystery to everyone then and today.

JP: So you were having breakfast at 7:55. What was your first reaction?

DF: What the hell's going on?

JP: Well, perplexed, surprised, anger?

DF: First, surprise and then we ran out of the squad rooms, and we saw these planes coming down. They strafed our barracks. They dropped some bombs near our barracks, which was next to the division review field and also the gun parks, and our gun parks consisted of World War I portable hangars, where we had all our trucks, all our guns—a few artillery pieces, that is. And they dropped some bombs near there and the division gas reserve was right there. And fortunately for us, those bombs were duds. And those were the light bombs. They didn't waste the big bombs on us. They kept their heavy bombs and their torpedoes, of course were useless with us, for Pearl. And they strafed every area. They strafed all the quadrangles and the men were sitting ducks.

JP: I think I'm going to stop there for just a moment.

END OF SIDE ONE

SIDE TWO

JP: Those bombs had been dropped at 7:55, explain to me what was at Schofield at that time, as far as military personnel.

DF: We had, we had only infantry regiments and artillery units, and these are field artillery. With field artillery, you can't shoot planes down. With some machine guns, you could. And several planes were brought down. How many, I don't know the number because we never did get a precise number. They're buried in the Wahiawa Cemetery. Four airmen we know of. There were some pursuit planes at Bellows Field who took off because they were there, not at Wheeler Field. And they were able to shoot down several planes. But they did catch all the planes on Wheeler Field,

on Ford Island [*Naval Air Station*], Barbers Point [*Ewa Marine Corps Air Station*], Kaneohe [*Naval Air Station*], lined up as sitting ducks. And they did a perfect job of destroying them.

JP: What was your vantage point at that time to Battleship Row?

DF: At that time, zero. But within two hours of the attack, or three hours, we went to Aliamanu Crater, which was the Department and Division Command Post. And of course, in going from Schofield Barracks, we passed Pearl and made a turn up to Aiea Heights and we could see, once we got to Aiea Heights and established communications and observations posts, we looked and we could only do three things: cuss or cry, cry and cuss.

JP: That's it. Now, so at 7:55 you had between, let's say, 8:00 and 8:30, during the first wave and you received orders to evacuate Schofield to go elsewhere to help?

DF: We were given orders which would change several times because of conflicting reports about saboteurs, etcetera. And our section, which was the metro and survey and reconnaissance section, were the last to leave because the most important sections to go out were the communications sections of headquarters to establish communications with all the gun battalions. And we were there with thirty and fifty—well, fifty caliber machine guns primarily—as waiting for a second or third, whatever attacks, as a defense for any new planes that came. And so we were in weapons carriers and waiting for another attack. And as the units left and the artillery was the important to leave or had to be the infantry and the communications units of artillery. The gun batteries all went to their beach positions. Beach positions had to be occupied first. That meant these were artillery pieces which were all primarily World War I pieces. We had only later gotten World War II. And we were just beginning to get the

105's [*105 caliber artillery pieces*]. The beach positions, because we expected an invasion, and to repel it. And you stood there and we knew, everyone knew that you were going to stand on the beach until they came, until we did them all in or they did you in.

JP: Did you have a specific task to do that morning or did you just follow the crowd?

DF: No, specifically we had to first be the last unit to leave and then to take over the situation map, the command post of the division. In other words, your S-3 and S-2 set up their positions and you did the work of the S-2 and S-3.

JP: Which is?

DF: The situation map, communications, coordinating all the information that was coming in from different sources so you had an idea if possible of what was going to happen.

JP: And that's how you finished that morning?

DF: Started to finish. Then word came out that there were saboteurs. And patrols had to go out to get these saboteurs. And we went to different positions to try to find non-existent saboteurs.

JP: Well, word came out through commanding officers, to the ranks? How did that come...

DF: Everything would go from the commanding general to the battery of command, to the battery of command, of course, give it to sergeants and sergeants to us, out to where we were going.

JP: Now how would an artillery infantryman protect against saboteurs?

DF: With the BAR [*Browning automatic rifle*], with your pistols, and what other weapon you might get one way or another.

JP: Where would you go?

DF: We would go to certain key communication centers. To certain places where saboteurs might be there to observe what was going on at Pearl or observe where the infantry and artillery positions were being occupied.

JP: Exclusively military or civilians?

DF: Pure military. Civilians didn't exist. The civilians, as far as we were concerned, were non-people, at that time.

JP: Tell me about the rest of the day.

DF: The rest of the day consisted of that and going out to certain positions and see what they were and reporting back to our own headquarters until that evening. That evening, of course, there was a reconnaissance plane that, or more than one, came back to take photographs, which we know of. So there was—remember there was a second flight and when that second flight came, we were on the rows. And so like everyone else, we threw as much lead into it, with our pistols we shot at planes. I mean, whether we could hit 'em or not, you had to do something. You couldn't stand there and watch them fly over you and finish the job on Pearl.

JP: Is it conceivable with pistols were that low?

DF: To hit something? We know that isn't so, but that made no difference. You throw out as much lead as possible. The one weapon which we could do and drop a plane with was the BAR [*Browning automatic rifle*].

JP: Which is a...?

DF: Browning automatic rifle, which is from World War I and we used in World War II.

JP: So that afternoon, after the morning, after the second wave, 9:30, 10:00 now. You're secure. Are you looking for saboteurs at this time?

DF: Yes. We, all, the rest of the day we did.

JP: Okay, I guess that's how you finished the day.

DF: That's how we finished the day. Not eating. Getting some water if you could and those who got something stronger, got that.

JP: Now, in retrospect, looking back at it well over fifty years ago, how has that shaped your life, that event?

DF: It has made me concerned about the naiveté of the people of the United States. I have written something which, it's called *Day to Remember*. But as a result of that...

JP: *Day to Remember* is a periodical?

DF: No, it's just a—the other thing we have in our programs on December 7 in our own chapter.

JP: Okay, this is the chapter back in New York?

DF: Yes. And it tells some philosophy, that our country, from an isolationist country, now became keepers of the world peace and became responsible for the world, which has been, is now a truism. All you have to do is look what happens. When anything happens in the world, who are the firemen, the policemen? The United States.

JP: That was a defining moment there.

DF: Yes. And that was proven in two—you want to say three wars. The Korean War shows that to the infinite detail. The Vietnam War, England, I mean, France pulled out, left the whole country alone and said, United States, be our guests. And we did come in and try to do what the French messed up. In Europe, this thing happens all the time. In the East, this happens all the time. And we are now the patsies of the world. The people hate us, but they can't do without us.

JP: I think on that, we'll—I'm sorry, would you like to continue?

DF: No.

JP: Okay.

DF: That's it.

JP: Okay.

DF: The people hate us and can't do without us.

JP: Well, let's finish on that. It's a good interview. I appreciate your time, Daniel and...

DF: I have a different philosophy from anything, when you usually interview here.

JP: Well, I think we'll finish that up. Thank you.

END OF INTERVIEW